Cases Reported in California¹ with Documented² Pesticide Exposure Summarized by the Type of Illness and the Type of Pesticides 2007

			Cholinesterase				
Type of Illness ³	Antimicrobials ⁴		Inhibitors ⁴		Other Pesticides ⁴		
	Occupational ⁵	Non- Occupational ⁵	Occupational ⁵	Non- Occupational ⁵	Occupational ⁵	Non- Occupational ⁵	Total
Systemic						<u> </u>	
Systemic with Respiratory and Topical Effects	44	2	13	8	43	19	129
Systemic with Respiratory Effects	30	14	13	11	37	40	146
Systemic with Topical Effects	16	1	13	3	20	11	64
Systemic Only	17	15	38	10	52	59	191
Respiratory	-		-				
Respiratory with Topical Effects	14	6	3	0	13	14	51
Respiratory Only	36	22	3	2	9	21	93
Topical						<u> </u>	
Eye Only	113	9	1	4	26	48	202
Skin Only	35	0	6	1	30	16	88
Eye and Skin	9	0	0	1	6	2	18
Asymptomatic	•		•				
Asymptomatic	0	1	15	0	33	28	77
TOTAL	314	70	105	40	269	258	1059

¹ **Source:** California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program.

² **Documented Pesticide Exposure:** Includes cases classified as definitely, probably, or possibly related to pesticide exposure as well as documented pesticide exposure that did not result in symptomatology.

Definite: High degree of correlation between pattern of exposure and resulting symptomatology. Requires both medical evidence (such

as measured cholinesterase inhibition, positive allergy tests, characteristic signs observed by medical professional) and physical

evidence of exposure (environmental and/or biological samples, exposure history) to support the conclusions.

Probable : Relatively high degree of correlation exists between the pattern of exposure and the resulting symptomatology. Either medical

or physical evidence is inconclusive or unavailable.

Possible : Health effects correspond generally to the reported exposure, but evidence is not available to support a relationship.

³ **Type of Illness:** Categorization of the type of symptoms experienced.

Systemic : Any health effects not limited to the respiratory, skin and/or eye. Cases involving multiple illness symptom types including

systemic symptoms are included in the systemic category.

Respiratory : Health effects involving any part of the respiratory tree.

Topical : Health effects involving only the eyes and/or skin. This excludes outward physical signs (miosis and lacrimation) related to

effects on internal bodily systems. These signs are classified under 'Systemic.'

Asymptomatic: Exposure occurred, but did not result in illness/injury. Cholinesterase depression without symptoms falls in this category.

⁴ **Type of Pesticide:** Type of pesticide based on functional class.

Antimicrobials : Pesticides used to kill or inactivate microbiological organisms (bacteria, viruses, etc.).

Cholinesterase : Pesticides known to inhibit the function of the cholinesterase enzyme. Inhibitors

Other Pesticides : Any pesticide that is not an antimicrobial or cholinesterase-inhibiting pesticide.

⁵ Occupational or Non-Occupational: The relationship between the illness/injury and the individual's work. This summary includes three cases in which the activity could not be determined as occupational or non-occupational.

Occupational : Work related. The individual was on the job at the time of the incident. This includes both paid employees and

volunteers working in similar capacity to paid employees.

Non-Occupational : Not work related. The individual was not on the job at the time of the incident. This category includes individuals on

the way to or from work (before the start or after the end of their workday).

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About the Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program Data

Pesticide-related illnesses have been tracked within the state of California for more than 50 years. The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) maintains a surveillance program which records human health effects of pesticide exposure. The Pesticide Illness Surveillance Program (PISP) documents information on adverse effects from pesticide products, whether elicited by the active ingredients, inert ingredients, impurities, or breakdown products. This program maintains a database, which is utilized for evaluating the circumstances of pesticide exposures resulting in illness. This database is consulted regularly by staff who evaluate(s) the effectiveness of the DPR pesticide safety programs and recommend changes when appropriate.